Manitoba

Annual Report 1987 - 88

Attorney General

Manitoba

The Attorney General

Room 104
Legislative Building
Winnipeg, Manitoba, CANADA
R3C 0V8

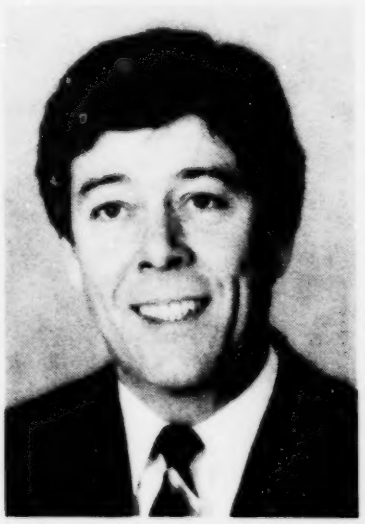
The Honourable George Johnson, M.D.
Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

It is my privilege to present for the information of Your Honour the Annual Report of the Attorney General's Department for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1988.

Respectfully Submitted,

The Honourable James McCrae
Attorney General of Manitoba



Manitoba

Deputy Attorney General

Winnipeg, Manitoba, CANADA
R3C 0V8

The Honourable James McCrae
Attorney General of Manitoba

Dear Sir:

I submit for your approval the Annual Report of the Attorney General's Department for the year 1986-87.

Respectfully submitted,

Tanner Elton
Deputy Attorney General

Table of Contents

TITLE	PAGE
Minister's Letter of Transmittal	3
Deputy Minister's Letter of Transmittal	5
Introduction	8
Organization	12
Communications	13
Research, Planning and Evaluation	14
Administration & Finance	15
Courts Division	16
Courts	16
Court Services	18
Criminal Justice	21
Criminal Prosecutions	21
Law Enforcement Services	21
Chief Medical Examiner	22
Victim/Witness Assistance	23
Justice	
Legal Services	25
Family Law	25
Constitutional Law	26
Public Trustee	26
Legislation & Legal Translation	27
Property Rights	28
Land Titles	28
Personal Property	28
Boards and Commissions	29
Board of Review	29
Criminal Injuries Compensation Board	29
Human Rights Commission	29
Law Enforcement Review Agency	29
Law Reform Commission	30
Legal Aid Services Society	30
Manitoba Police Commission	30

TITLE	PAGE
Financial Report	37
Expenditures 1987/88	37
Revenues 1987/88	41
Comparison of 1985/86 and 1986/87 actual figures	43
Appendices	32
Appendix I Court of Queen's Bench offices	32
Appendix II Provincial Court Centres	32
Appendix III Acts administered	33
Appendix IV Addresses and Telephone Numbers of Departmental Branches, Boards, and Agencies	34

Introduction

This third annual report of the Manitoba Department of the Attorney-General deals with the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1988. It is intended to provide factual and descriptive information on the operations of the department to promote greater understanding and accountability of the justice system in Manitoba.

Department Role and Mandate

The mandate of the Department reflects the statutory responsibilities of the Attorney-General, outlined in section 3 of the Attorney-General's Act (R.S.M. c.13) and the traditional responsibility of the Attorney-General for the integrity and improvement of the justice system in Manitoba.

The department is charged with:

- providing efficient and fair policing, law enforcement, criminal prosecutions and related services throughout the province;
- providing court services to ensure the efficient, orderly and impartial settlement of both criminal and civil disputes;
- providing a full range of civil legal services to the departments and agencies of the government, including legal advice, the preparation of legal documents, and the conduct of litigation;
- providing legislative drafting and legal translation services to the Legislature and to departments and agencies of the government;
- providing programs and services necessary for the protection of individuals and property rights;
- assuming responsibility, in co-operation with other departments, and the central agencies of government, in the planning, development and implementation of government policies related to the Constitution, human rights, and law reform.

To fulfill its mandate, the Department of the Attorney-General is organized into six major divisions: Finance and Administration, Criminal Justice, Justice, Legislation and Legal Translation, Courts, and Property Rights. Each division is led by an assistant deputy minister or equivalent and corresponds to the financial appropriations displayed in the Department's budgetary estimates.

Trends and Challenges

For the next few years, the department is preparing to deal with new demands for service and programs, increasing pressure on existing services, and jurisdictional concerns with the federal government.

There are increasing demands for new or expanded programs. The entrenchment of the *Charter of Rights and Freedoms* has given rise to a dramatic increase in constitutional related issues and litigation. Constitutional issues related to the use of the French language have also increased significantly. The Constitutional Law Branch has ensured the province's ability to deal effectively with an increasing workload in this area.

The family law programs of the department have been singularly successful and have been expanded. The return to the province in terms of direct revenue and reduced welfare roles are indications of the success of programming in this area.

The demands of special groups such as victims, women's organizations, natives, the elderly and the young, are being addressed creatively and effectively through such measures as "The Justice for Victims of Crime" legislation, the Northern Justice Initiative, and other innovative projects initiated by the department. Overall, these efforts which have resulted in substantial financial support from the federal government have been accomplished within existing resources.

Concerns with the legislative, regulatory and contracting practices of the government has resulted in significant increases in demands for legal and legislative services from the department.

Continuing increases in the crime rate, and greater involvement of law enforcement and the courts in certain areas (spousal abuse, impaired driving), has increased the volume of cases going through provincial courts. This has also increased the revenue flowing from the courts. These increases are being met in a variety of ways. The efficiency of the criminal justice system will improve with the centralization of courts and personnel in the new court complex.

The economic recovery has resulted in record volumes in land titles registrations and personal property registrations, and substantial increases in the number of civil cases coming to court. As well, new family law legislation on divorce has increased the number of divorces, temporarily at least. Some additional resources have been added to deal with the increases and there has been a substantial reallocation of personnel within several programs to deal with the situation.

Revenues have also increased at record levels. With these record revenues, maintaining acceptable levels of service in a climate of government restraint represents a major challenge to the department.

Justice in Canada is shared between the two levels of government in a complex web of parallel and interdependent jurisdiction. This complexity has prompted the development of frequent and, for the most part, positive cooperation. Provincial cost-sharing in those programs

which receive federal support has increased (legal aid and young offenders being the major areas of cost-sharing) and greater federal participation in other areas, such as victims, is expected.

Federal legislative measures, such as divorce legislation, continue to have substantive and financial implications for provincial administrations but usually after extensive consultation. Two recent exceptions have been the proposed legislation on pornography and obscenity, and the announced but still vaguely defined, "war on drugs". Consultation on these problematic areas has been promised and it is expected that there will be substantial provincial input before any further legislative steps are taken.

Highlights

The new **Human Rights Code**, passed in July, 1987, enhanced the basic rights of all Manitobans by spelling out the definition of "religion" to include creed and religious belief, association or activity; by specificially including circumstances related to pregnancy under "sex", so that women who become ill or disabled for reasons related to pregnancy will normally be entitled to disability benefits and sick leave from their jobs on the same basis as other employees; expanding "political belief" to include political association or activity; and, specifically protecting rights of Manitobans with respect to harassment, sexual orientation, and gender-determined characteristics.

The two-year restoration project in the old Law Courts and Land Titles buildings across from the Legislative Building was finally completed in the fall of 1987. The Courts complex (which also includes the new Law Courts building completed in 1985) was officially opened in November. In addition to the formal ceremony, there was a 10-day Justice Festival. The Festival, which included participation by community based groups active in crime prevention and legal awareness, live theatrical performances, slide and videotape presentations, static displays, panel discussions, debates, mock trials and special guided tours throughout the structure, attracted thousands of adults and school children to the court complex and was positively received by both visitors and participating staff.

In early 1988, the Victims Assistance Committee recommended the first grants to develop services and programs for victims from the Victim Assistance Fund. Both the committee and the fund were created in 1986 by **The Justice for Victims of Crime Act,** Canada's first legislation recognizing the needs and concerns of victims of crime. The committee is responsible for promoting the Act's principles, for making recommendations to the Attorney General regarding the use of the fund, and for recommending the development of policies respecting victims services. The fund is generated by the imposition of a 12 per cent surcharge on existing non-bylaw provincial fines.

The **Victim Impact Statement** project is another avenue the department is exploring to increase the victim's participation within the justice system. This project, funded jointly with the federal government, is aimed at establishing a system for informing the court, on a regular basis, of a crime's effect on the victim. Although the pilot project's assessment has not been completed, a favourable reception by the court participants has been encouraging.

The **videotaping of interviews with child abuse victims**, another joint federal-provincial pilot project, continues, although videotaped evidence is not yet admissible in court. The passage and proclamation of Bill C-15, the federal legislation respecting child sexual abuse, will alter this, allowing tapes in court. In view of this pending legislation, methods are currently being examined to increase the capacity of the Winnipeg Police Child Abuse Unit for producing these tapes.

In mid-1987, the Attorney General's department assumed responsibility for the **Child Abuse Witness Program** begun in 1984 by the Winnipeg City Police. The program provides child abuse victims with the support and assistance of a social worker to prepare them for their involvement in criminal court proceedings, both preliminary hearings and actual trials.

The **Northern Justice Initiatives,** which resulted from a series of meetings held in northern communities in the fall of 1986, have been introduced to address specific needs and concerns in northern Manitoba. These initiatives included the enhancement of Thompson as a judicial centre with the addition of another court communicator and a full time sheriff to provide local level management. A crown attorney was based in The Pas to eliminate the need for one to commute from Winnipeg.

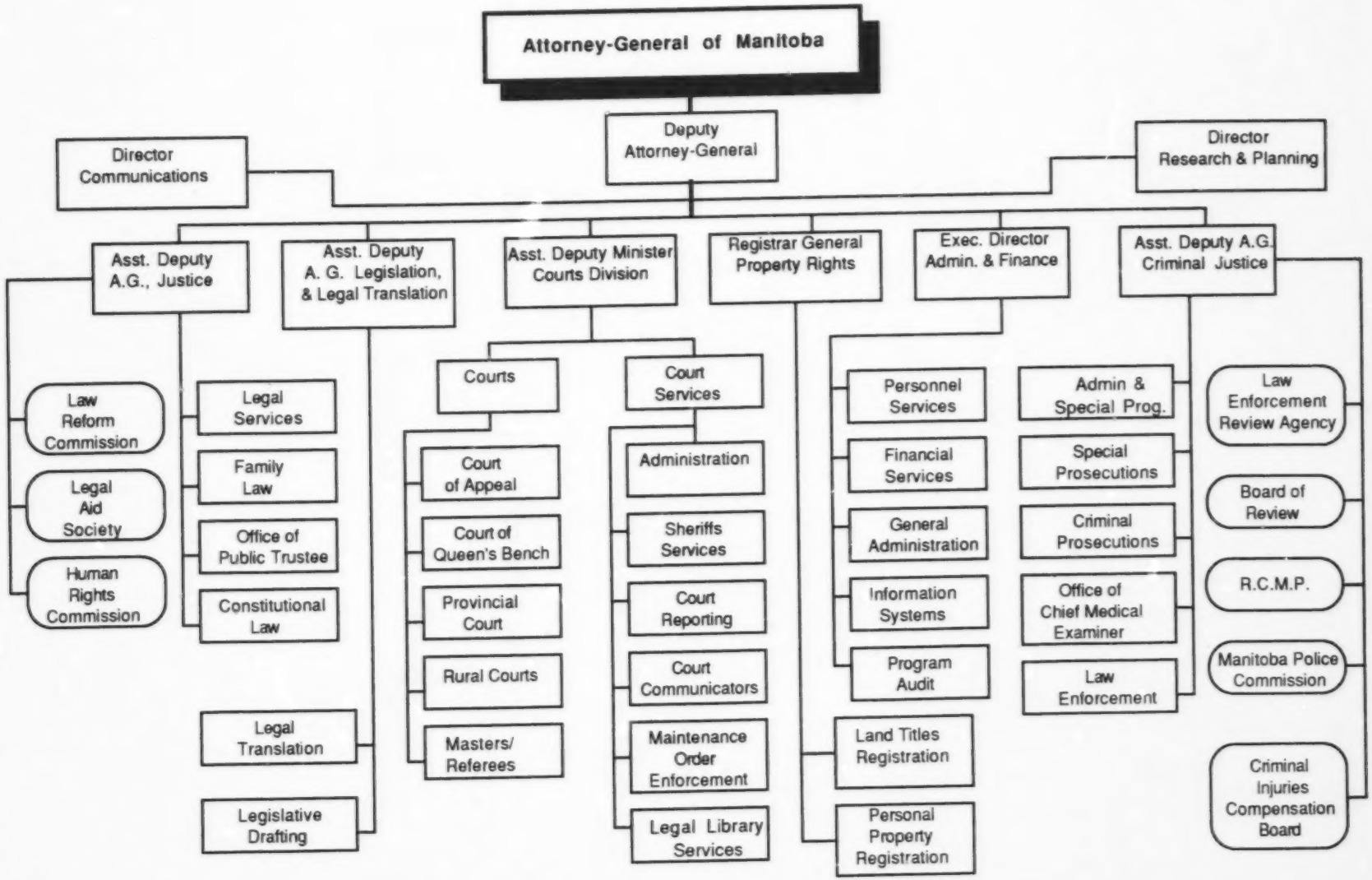
A two year pilot program, cost shared with the federal government, has based two legal aid paralegals in Thompson to serve the communities of Shamattawa, Cross lake, Norway House, and Gods Lake Narrows. The paralegals have improved existing duty counsel services and introduced new services such as drop-in legal advice and information clinics; assistance on organizing and incorporating; and community board resource people.

Under the Northern Justice Initiatives, additional Native justices of the peace have been recruited and trained to avoid situations where accused people are taken off the reserves because there is no one in the community to hear bail applications or other matters.

The results of the **Roadside Survey of Night-time Driving Behaviour** conducted in the fall of 1986 with the cooperation of the Manitoba Public Insurance Corporation, Department of Highways and Transportation, and Transport Canada, were released with some startling revelations. The survey showed almost one out of five drivers on Manitoba roads at night has been drinking and one out of every twenty is legally impaired. Other facts uncovered by the survey: most impaired drivers are in the 25-39 year old age group, followed by the 16-24 year group; the legally impaired drivers were more evident on weekends; and only 30% of those drivers surveyed estimated the odds as 10 to 1 against an impaired driver being stopped by police. These statistics will undoubtedly have some impact on future approaches to combatting the problem of drinking and driving.

The prime motivation for these initiatives, along with others currently under development, is the department's overall committment to providing Manitobans with a justice system reflective of and responsive to the community's needs.

Organization Chart — Attorney General

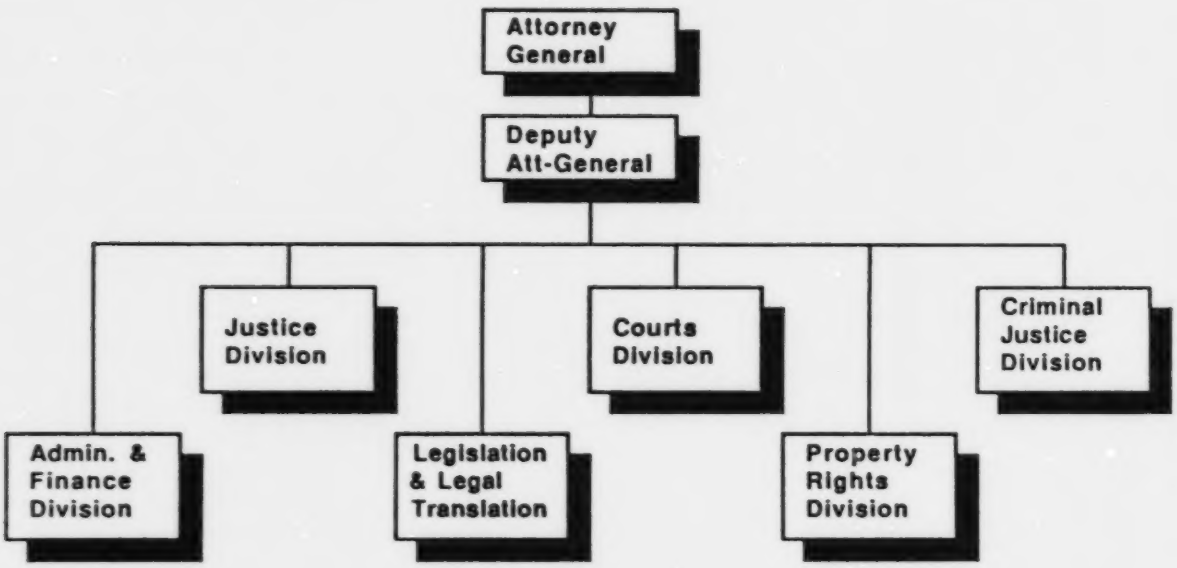


Organization

The Department of the Attorney General employs a staff of almost 1,000, located in 29 areas outside of Winnipeg, and a further 16 locations in Winnipeg. The annual budget is over $70 million.

The Department has six divisions, each headed by either an Assistant Deputy Minister, an Assistant Deputy Attorney General, or an Executive Director. The six division heads report directly to the Deputy Attorney General (Minister), who reports to the Attorney General. Each division encompasses substantial personnel, budget, and related activities, and corresponds to the new financial appropriations structure of the Department approved by the Treasury Board.

The six divisions are: Administration and Finance, Courts, Criminal Justice, Justice, Property Rights, and Legislation and Legal Translation. These divisions include all operating sections in the Department. As shown in the organizational chart (page 11), they are responsible for providing services to, and appropriate contact with, all boards, agencies and commissions for which the Department of the Attorney General has responsibility.



Communications

The Communications office is responsible for all public and internal communications for the Department of the Attorney General. It focuses on two major elements ensuring that the public knows where and how to access the services provided by the department; and, giving the public a sense of involvement in, and commitment to, those services.

The office develops and implements the Department's communications policy; plans and implements communications strategies for individual divisions and programs; carries out communications research; provides public and media relations; develops and distributes informational material; advises and participates in public education and internal training programs as required; and, deals with general inquiries about the Department and its services.

The office consists of a Director of Communications.

Research, Planning and Evaluation

This branch was created in May 1985 to provide research and planning capability for the Department. The branch conducts and coordinates research for the Department, is responsible for developing and coordinating the Departmental planning process, and for coordinating a systematic program evaluation process.

The objectives of the branch are:

- to design, conduct and coordinate research on behalf of the department in a cost-effective manner;
- to develop and coordinate the Departmental planning process in an effective and efficient manner;
- to coordinate an evaluation of every programming unit once in every five year period consistent with departmental policy;
- to provide in a timely fashion relevant background and statistical information on the justice system and justice related issues to policy makers;
- to liase with other provincial departments, provincial governments and the federal government to insure maximum effectiveness in the coordination of priorities, funding, programs and projects.

Major reports completed in this fiscal year include:

- Justice in Manitoba: Key Indicator Report (Minch, 1987);
- Program Review: Child Abuse Witness Program (Minch 1987);
- The Court Clerk/Monitor Program, Pilot Year: (Pro-Active Information Services, Inc., 1987);
- Mediation Services: An Evaluation (Perry, Lajeunesse and Woods, 1987);
- The Medical Examiner's Office: A Review of Legislation and Resource Requirements (Johnstone, 1987);
- The Public Trustee's Office: An Operational Review (Johnstone, 1987);
- The Appointment of Queen's Counsel: Views of the Manitoba Legal Profession - Survey Results (Perry, 1987);
- The Planning Handbook (Synergistic Management Ltd., 1987);
- Manitoba Roadside Survey of Nightime Driving Behaviour (Minch, 1988).

The Branch assists the Deputy Attorney General and Senior Managers in the Department in developing strategic and operational plans and in developing new program and policy initiatives for consideration by the government.

The Department has approved a policy on program evaluation which will see all major programs undergo scrutiny or review once in every five year period.

The Branch also played a major role in several ongoing consultations. These included: a Federal-Provincial committee established to examine the administration of financial implications of the amendments of the Criminal Code regarding mental health, several Federal-Provincial advisory committees established to assist with evaluations of various pieces of legislation, a Federal-Provincial consultation of justice research directors and the Federal-Provincial initiative to develop a national system for the collection of justice statistics.

Administration and Finance

This divisior is responsible within the Department for administrative support functions, including financial and personnel services, the assignment of office space and equipment, the development and maintenance of automated systems, as well as personal and physical security.

Although not the largest division, it possibly has the greatest impact overall on the daily operations of the Department. The division was reorganized to maintain an efficient operation with increased pressure for services. To accomodate these requests, the division has taken advantage of new technology and developed new ways of utilizing existing resources.

Administration

This Branch is responsible for planning office space, supplying office equipment, assigning fleet vehicles, and providing office supplies. Records management and the central file room also come under its' direction. The Manager functions as the Department's Workplace Health and Safety Facilitator.

The impact of the as yet unproclaimed Freedom of Information Act is still being assessed. It is expected to have a major effect on the Central File Registry, which manages files including the major areas of Family Law, Criminal Prosecutions, civil cases and inter/intra governmental agreements.

Finance

The Finance Branch provides the Department with services related to budget management and control, central accounting, revenue and financial services, and support for strategic planning. Key activities include financial planning, budget preparations, financial reporting, and budget control.

Personnel

This Branch provides personnel services and human resources planning and development to all branches of the Department. The major responsibilities include staff recruitment, selection, training, evaluation and classification. In addition to the maintaining of payroll and employee benefits records, it administers programs designed to improve employee performance and opportunities for career advancement. It implements government personnel policies such as job sharing and Affirmative Action within the Department. A pilot of a computerized employee information system is currently being evaluated.

Information Systems

The Systems Branch has responsibility for developing, implementing and maintaining automated systems for various departmental programs. The Branch develops programs for use on the government main frame computer, and on the Department's mini-computer, in addition to providing word-processing capabilities.

The Personal Property Registry, Maintenance Enforcement Program records, the Queen's Bench central registry, Firearms Control, jury selection and the Land Titles System are some of the systems currently in operation. Other projects under consideration include the Young Offenders Tracking System (jointly funded with the federal government), The Public Trustee records, and Common Offence Notice processing.

Internal Audit

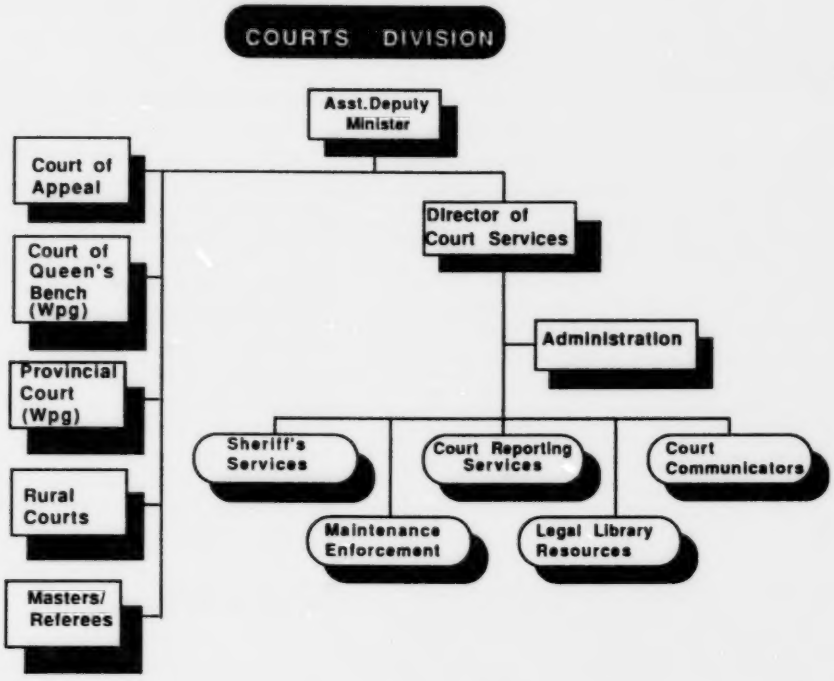
This unit performs both financial audits and audits of program efficiency and effectiveness. The unit has a staff of two auditors.

Courts Division

This division is responsible for the administration and operation of all courts in the Province, as well as essential services to support them. It is the largest division of the Department in terms of staff, and the second largest in terms of expenditures.

The Courts Division is organized in several distinct programs: Court of Queen's Bench, Winnipeg; Provincial Court, Winnipeg; and the Rural Courts; Master/Referee; Court Support Services (Court Reporting, Sheriff's Services, Court Communicators, Maintenance Enforcement, and Legal Library Resources); and Administration Services. The Rural Courts program is responsible for the courts outside Winnipeg, including Court of Queen's Bench, Provincial Court, and the management of the magistrate and justice of the peace program.

Emphasis is placed on having the rural court centres accountable for their judicial areas. The workload at the major centres of Brandon , Dauphin, Thompson, The Pas and Portage la Prairie has increased dramatically with the introduction of the new Divorce Act (Canada), the raising of the limit in Small Claims Court, and the public becoming better informed of its' rights under the law.



Courts

Court of Appeal

The Court of Appeal is the highest level court in the province, and deals in the main with cases heard in the first instance by lower courts, boards or commissions. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may also refer any matter to the Court for hearing or consideration which it thinks fit to refer (normally important and significant issues of special nature or character).

The Court of Appeal sits in Winnipeg. The Court consists of the Chief Justice of Manitoba and six other Judges of Appeal, all federally appointed. Cases are usually heard by a panel of three judges. Where a case involves an important and significant issue the case may be heard by a panel of five judges. The Court office, judges' chambers and courtrooms are located in the Law Courts, Broadway and Kennedy, Winnipeg.

Appeals in **criminal cases** may be taken by either the Attorney General (or counsel instructed by him) or the accused against the verdict reached by a lower court. Appeals may be taken against conviction, against sentence or both.

In summary conviction matters (heard in the first instance in the Provincial Court) an appeal goes to the Court of Queen's Bench, and a further appeal to the Court of Appeal may be taken with leave of that Court on a question of law alone.

An appeal in a proceeding in respect of any indictable offence (whether heard in the first instance in the Provincial Court or in the Court of Queen's Bench) may be taken in the Court of Appeal.

A party dissatisfied with the decision in a **civil case** heard by a lower court, board or commission, may appeal to the Court of Appeal in most cases. In some

instances an appeal may be taken only with leave of the Court of Appeal.

Court of Queen's Bench

The Court of Queen's Bench functions both as a court of "first instance" where a dispute is heard in full for the first time, and as an appeal court for cases previously heard in Provincial Court and Youth Court. It has jurisdiction over both civil and criminal cases, and is unlimited as to either type of case or amount of claim. There is also a Family Division which handles cases concerning matters of family law. Court of Queen's Bench conducts both jury and non-jury trials. Judges in the Court of Queen's Bench are appointed by the federal government.

Court of Queen's Bench has exclusive jurisdiction over civil matters such as damages, libel, slander, and over such criminal matters as treason, murder, piracy, mutiny, and the corrupting of justice (section 427 of the Criminal Code of Canada). Criminal cases are tried by judge alone, or by judge and jury. Companies charged under the Combines Investigation Act (Canada) must be tried by a Court of Queen's Bench judge alone. Court of Queen's Bench also has jurisdiction over indictable offences which are "electable", where the accused decides if the case is to be heard in Provincial Court or Court of Queen's Bench.

Court of Queen's Bench hears cases on a daily basis in Winnipeg. There are also Court of Queen's Bench judges resident in Brandon, Dauphin, and Portage la Prairie. In the rest of the province, provision is made for the holding of regular assizes (sessions) in various centres, to which judges travel on circuit. Judges may sit alone or with a jury.

Support services are coordinated in the Winnipeg Centre by the Director, and in the rural centres by the Director of Rural Courts. Certain deputy registrars can perform marriages, hear small claims, and administer oaths, travelling to outer areas of their jurisdiction as required.

The **Family Division** was established to streamline court procedures by hearing all family-related cases in one court. At present, the Division provides services to people living in the Winnipeg and Selkirk regions. Within these regions, it has the sole responsibility for all family law matters. Outside these areas, the Family Division shares responsibility for family law matters with the Family Division of the Provincial Court, except for divorce, marital property, and adoption matters.

Small Claims Court hears and processes claims for amounts of less than $3,000. A deputy or assistant deputy registrar hears cases in the various Court of Queen's Bench locations in the province. Small claims can be made in cases of debt, damage to property, rent arrears, damages to rented premises, or breached contracts. Small claims court does not hear cases regarding title to land, claims on the estate of a deceased person, recovery of goods, or bankruptcy. The court does not collect money on behalf of complainant, but may issue garnishing orders or writs of execution empowering a sheriff's officer to seize and sell property to satisfy a debt.

The **Probate Branch** deals with all legal matters arising as a result of the death of a person. The reading and interpretation of a will, the appointment of an executor if required, and the distribution of the deceased person's property are some of the responsibilities. All processing and handling of cases takes place in Winnipeg, although individuals may file their cases in outlying areas.

The **Orderly Payment of Debts Program,** designed to assist persons who have become overwhelmed by debts, is empowered to take over the administration of debt payments. The person in debt makes a monthly payment to the court, and the court pays the creditors every three months. Through this program debtors are able to pay their debts without being sued by their creditors.

Provincial Court

Provincial Court is the only court in Manitoba to exercise an exclusively "original" jurisdiction, hearing all cases for the first time and not hearing appeals. In general, less serious offences are tried in Provincial Court. Provincial Court has exclusive jurisdiction over all summary offences, as well as over some of the less serious indictable offences, including assault, theft under $1000.00, and obtaining money by false pretences. Of all criminal prosecutions in the province, 95% are heard in Provincial Court. Judges of the Provincial Court are appointed by the provincial government.

Provincial Court also has jurisdiction to try indictable offences where the accused elects to be tried in Provincial Court. If the accused chooses to have the case heard by Court of Queen's Bench, the preliminary hearing is heard in Provincial Court. Most indictable offences are electable, including theft over $1,000, breaking and entering, armed robbery, fraud, and indecent assault. Most electable offences are heard in Provincial Court.

Provincial Court is divided into three main areas, Criminal, Youth, and Family Court, sits in five areas of Winnipeg, and in many locations in the province. Traffic cases, private prosecutions, and lesser matters are handled by magistrates and justices of the peace.

The **Criminal Division** handles criminal charges against adults involving summary conviction offences. It is also responsible for conducting preliminary hearings for more serious indictable offences.

Youth Court is responsible for all charges under the new Young Offenders Act (Canada) brought against young people between the ages of 12 and 17.

The **Family Division** hears family disputes such as child custody and family maintenance (but not divorce). This section of the Provincial Court operates in all areas of the province outside of the Winnipeg and Selkirk region. Winnipeg and Selkirk area family cases are heard in Court of Queen's Bench Family Division.

Masters, Referees and Registrars in Bankruptcy

Under the jurisdiction of the Court of Queen's Bench, masters and referees adjudicate procedural motions in the civil and family divisions, enforce maintenance orders, conduct appearances in the family division, tax costs, and hear various Child and Family Services Act matters. In addition they adjudicate certain bankruptcy and surrogate court matters, and conduct hearings on matters referred to them by judges of the Court of Queen's Bench. The senior master also assumes administrative responsibility for the hearing officers who handle Small Claims Court, the screening of enforcement matters, and taxation of costs. The decisions of these provincially-appointed judicial officers are subject to an appeal to a judge.

Rural Courts

In 1986, the sixteen court offices outside of the City of Winnipeg were incorporated under one program and one manager. This program is responsible for the effective delivery of the justice system to the rural and remote areas of Manitoba. The Rural Courts program includes Provincial Court, Criminal, Family and Youth; the Court of Queen's Bench, Criminal, Civil and Family; the Family Maintenance Enforcement Program and the magistrates and justices of the peace program. These services are located at 16 court offices, 36 circuit court locations and 119 locations presided over by a magistrate or justice of the peace.

Court Services

Administrative Services

This branch provides support and direction to the operation of the division. Its areas of responsibility include: planning, direction, and policy; personnel services; financial services; system design; facility utilization and design; implementation and evaluation; equipment and supplies; legal research affecting courts; legal forms design and control; and, French language services.

Sheriff's Services

Sheriff's Services is responsible for many and varied duties in both the civil and criminal court processes. Among the civil aspects are: delivery or service of legal documents for all government departments including Legal Aid and Family Maintenance Enforcement; enforcing various Court of Queen's Bench Court Orders such as Writs of Execution, Replevin Orders and court-ordered evictions where a landlord has exhausted all other legal means for removal and possession; conducting investigations to both locate defaulting spouses under The Family Maintenance Act and determine their assets and/or ability to pay.

Criminal duties include subpoenae to witnesses, summoning and assembling jury panels for assizes and jury supervision/management during trials; maintaining security and order in all levels of court throughout the province. In recent years prisoner escort has become a major function in the sheriff's workload. Prisoners in custody ranging from young offenders to federal penitentiary inmates, are escorted from institutions and lock-ups to all court appearances and return. Custody escorts also include patients committed to institutions under The Mental Health Act.

By arrangement with the Department of Community Services and Corrections, Sheriff's Services organize and co-ordinate the transportation and escort of all young offenders in custody to and from all court appearances on a province-wide basis through the use of casual part-time escort staff. Since implementation of the Young Offenders Act in 1984, this function has more than tripled in scope and has become a major factor in sheriff's escort co-ordinating duties.

With continuing increased demand on sheriff's escort resources, the requirement for closed circuit television links between Court House and larger institutions, including Provincial Remand Centre, becomes necessary as a practical means for processing bail applications and routine remands thereby reducing both prisoner transportation volume and security risks.

The Chief Sheriff is situated in Winnipeg. Six sheriffs function as sheriff and regional managers in Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Dauphin, The Pas and Thompson.

Court Reporting Services

Court Reporters are responsible for providing a verbatim record of the evidence and proceedings in civil and criminal trials. They cover cases in Court of Queen's Bench, Provincial Court and Government Boards and Commissions. They do not report minor traffic cases, cases heard by a limited jurisdiction magistrate or cases heard before the Court of Appeal. They provide transcripts of court proceedings when requested by judges, lawyers or members of the public on a fee paid

basis. Reporters produce these transcripts mainly on their own time and pay the costs related to producing these transcripts, i.e., paper, typing and photocopying.

The Chief Court Reporter is in charge of the branch, with two Senior Court Reporters to assist with scheduling and supervision. There are 38 Court Reporters in Winnipeg, one of these positions being vacant, and inclusive of the two Senior Court Reporter positions. There are 14 Court Reporters in various locations in the rest of the province, one of these positions being vacant. The Court Reporters have a support staff of one secretary.

Court Communicators

The responsibility of the court communicators is to assist native people in developing a better understanding of their rights, interests, privileges, and obligations in relation to the criminal justice system. The court communicator's role is to explain the court process, the nature of the charges involved, the possible outcomes of a court case, and to provide assistance in obtaining a lawyer. If a native person requires assistance in filling out applications for Legal Aid or other benefits, the court communicator will assist in that process as well.

There are ten court communicators in Manitoba, under the direction of a Chief Court Communicator in Winnipeg. They are located throughout the province, in Fort Alexander, Brandon, Dauphin, The Pas, Thompson, and Grand Rapids as well as in Winnipeg. They travel to various locations within their area as required. The program is jointly funded by the provincial and federal governments.

Court communicators are chosen on the basis of a thorough knowledge of native culture, and the ability to speak native languages. Most of their work is done outside the courtroom, consulting with clients and their families, contacting clients' lawyers, and performing other duties as required. They also attend court to provide guidance and support. Communicators have no formal legal training, and do not give legal advice. They are allowed to appear for an accused who has a valid reason for being unable to speak in court, and who is not represented by a lawyer. The communicator can provide the court with information about the accused, and the circumstances surrounding the offence which might mitigate the accused's guilt.

Maintenance Enforcement

The Maintenance Enforcement Program is responsible for monitoring and enforcing court orders and separation agreements stipulating maintenance payments. Court orders are automatically forwarded to the program for enrollment. Once enrolled, the orders or "accounts" as they are called are automatically monitored by the program's computer. The account record reveals missed payments or defaults, and initiates enforcement action as required. Enforcement action may take the form of a summons; or of a garnishing order against wages, bank accounts and certain federal monies; seizure of personal property; registration of the default arrears in Land Titles; or the appointment of a receiver to ensure payment of maintenance. Garnishment of federal monies will soon be possible when the federal government proclaims the Interception Service in 1988.

The program is province-wide in scope. In rural areas, enforcement is the responsibility of the rural courts (both Provincial Court and Court of Queen's Bench). In Winnipeg, the Program Manager oversees a staff of 14, including family maintenance investigators, computer operators, an accounts officer, and administrative support.

An important aspect of the program is its ability to locate people who default on maintenance payments. Two investigators are attached to the program from the Sheriff's office. The Family Maintenance Act provides the statutory authority to compel government departments or agencies, employers, agencies and private parties to disclose information regarding the whereabouts of maintenance defaultors. Recent changes to federal legislation give programs such as Maintenance Enforcement access to federal data banks, which greatly enhances the program's locational capabilities.

In the calendar year 1987, the Maintenance Enforcement Program received over $16.0 million in maintenance payments, which was forwarded directly to the appropriate recipient. Of this amount, almost $1 million was returned to the Minister of Finance to offset social allowance costs.

Manitoba was the first province to develop a Maintenance Enforcement Program utilizing progressive legislation, computerized monitoring, and an administrative enforcement system. It has been used as a model by other provinces when developing their own programs.

Legal Library Resources

A unified library service, merging the resources of the Manitoba Law Society and the Department of Attorney General, was created in February, 1986 under the direction of the Manager, Legal Library Resources. This new program provides better access to the libraries for the judiciary, private and crown lawyers and the public. Library materials are being catalogued and an in-house automated system has been developed to begin operation in summer 1988. An inventory of library subscriptions and law materials in the various library and office collections has provided a framework for resource sharing, purchasing and future planning.

Legal Library Resources is responsible for the administration of the Great Library, the Attorney Gen-

eral's library in the Woodsworth Building, several judges' libraries, and the libraries in the Brandon, Dauphin, The Pas and Thompson Court Houses. Library materials are purchased for department offices, and advice is given on collection development and maintenance.

Major activities included relocation of the Great Library and the judges' libraries into the renovated Law Courts Complex, and upgrading of the collections in the rural court house libraries.

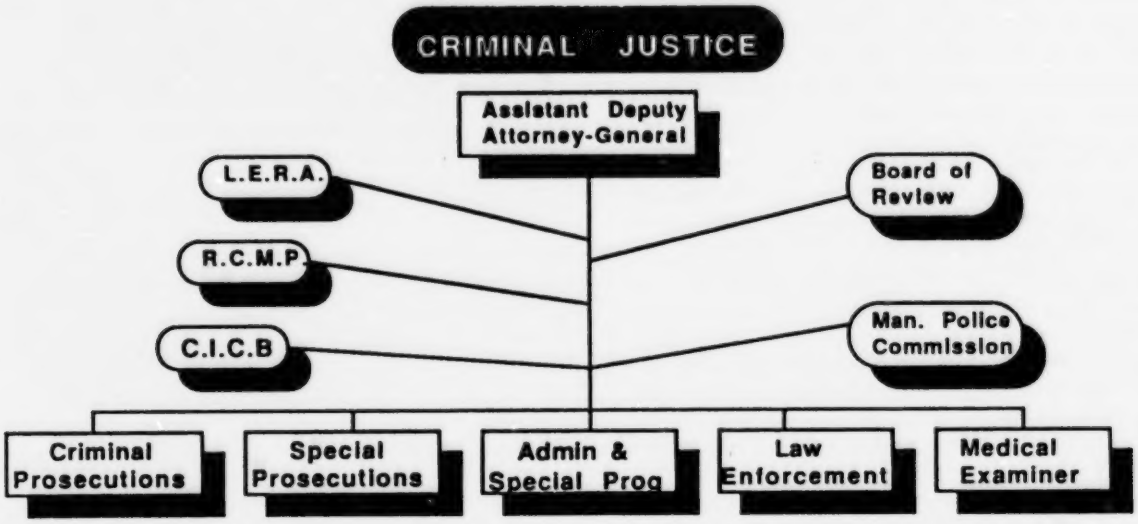
Facilities Development

The first phase of the Law Courts Building project was completed in 1985 and the total project is nearing completion. The Court of Appeal and the Court of Queen's Bench have moved into the older section of the Law Courts complex and former Land Titles building now that renovations have been completed. The Great Library has also relocated to its renovated original quarters in the older section. The new area of the complex vacated by the Court of Appeal and Court of Queen's Bench is being renovated to accommodate the Criminal and Youth divisions of the Provincial Court in the late spring of 1988. The former Provincial Judges Court at 373 Broadway is being renovated for Summary Conviction Court. The Woodsworth Building is being completely renovated in order to allow the Attorney General's Department to have its branches together and provide space for staff moving from the Public Safety Building and Youth Court. This will bring most of the department into the Woodsworth Building and Law Courts Complex. The benefits of a central Law Courts complex include: greater convenience for the public and the legal profession because of the centralization of courtrooms; enhanced security for the staff, the judiciary and the public; increased flexibility in coordinating and staffing courtrooms; and better access to courtroom activity for the public through an automated information system.

Criminal Justice

This division, under the direction of an Assistant Deputy Attorney General, provides prosecution and law enforcement services for the administration of justice in the province. It ensures the proper investigation of all violent or unexplained deaths within Manitoba. Special boards and agencies operating within the division provide for the review and monitoring of laws and law enforcement policies and practices, in addition to the orderly review of individuals detained under Lieutenant-Governor's warrants.

Innovative programs to serve the needs of victims of crime and other non-offenders involved in the criminal justice process have been initiated and developed in the division. The Victim/Witness Assistance program, which provides information and assistance to both victims of crime and those persons called to serve as witnesses, is one of the programs which come under the administration of Criminal Justice. The Videotaping of Interviews of Child Abuse Victims, the Victim Impact Statement and Child Abuse Witness Program projects are also under this division.



Criminal Prosecutions

This branch provides for the prosecution of criminal offences in Manitoba, including the prosecution of provincial, Criminal Code, and some federal offences, young offenders prosecutions under The Young Offenders Act, and special prosecutions related to particularly intricate cases involving commercial fraud or other serious matters.

The Director of Criminal Prosecutions supervises 53 other lawyers and numerous support staff. Personnel are based in several Winnipeg locations, as well as in Brandon, Dauphin, Portage la Prairie, The Pas and Thompson. There are various court circuits which operate out of each area. Crown prosecutors are assigned on a rotation basis to the various circuits, and travel with the court to the different centres along the route. A group of three lawyers handles the special prosecution cases.

Law Enforcement Services

The Law Enforcement Services Branch ensures the delivery of policing and law enforcement services within the province.

The Branch monitors and coordinates all law enforcement activities in the province, deals with the RCMP in both its contract policing and federal policing role, deals with non-RCMP, municipal police forces (principally Winnipeg and Brandon), supervises the licensing of private investigators and security guards, conducts investigations for departments or agencies such as LERA, and deals with all matters related to the provision of law enforcement services. The law enforcement program also administers, monitors, develops and coordinates the licensing and control of firearms in accordance with the Criminal Code (Canada) and letters of understanding between the federal and provincial governments.

Under the supervision of a director, the Law Enforcement Services Branch has a staff of nine. It utilizes the largest portion of financial resources within the department, with the RCMP contract representing 40% of the department's annual budget, or approximately $34.0 million per year.

The **Firearms Control** unit controls the sales, distribution and use of firearms within the province. It issues firearm acquisition certificates, firearm business licenses, and approves shooting ranges. It also arranges for testing of armed security guards. All courts where guns are seized use Firearms Control as a repository for confiscated weapons. Prohibited weapons are melted down, while hunting class guns are recirculated through auctions or other methods. The unit is cost-shared with the Federal Government.

All persons wishing to be registered as **Security Guards** or **Private Investigators** in Manitoba must be licensed through Law Enforcement. The background of applicants is investigated, and requests are returned if an adverse police record exists, or if a refusal is deemed to be in the public interest. All successful applicants must be bonded.

Provincial policing in Manitoba is provided by the **RCMP** in accordance with an agreement between the Province and the Federal Government. The RCMP provides police services including enforcing all laws, and working on crime prevention policies and practices in all rural municipalities, towns, villages, reserves, and local government districts which do not have their own municipal police.

The Director of Law Enforcement monitors all services provided, and makes recommendations regarding staffing, equipment, and policies.

There are 71 rural and 24 municipal detachments throughout Manitoba. In 1987/88, the Province paid 64% of the costs of maintaining the RCMP, and the Federal Government paid 36%. By the end of the current contract in 1991, the Province will have assumed 70% of the costs. The Department's share of the annual costs is currently over $33 million.

Several programs for training native constables are currently active in Manitoba. There are now 30 special Indian constables in the province. The special constables undergo 17 weeks of training at RCMP headquarters in Regina. The Federal Government pays 46% of the costs for this program, with the Province paying the remaining 54%. There are also 62 federally funded Band Constables serving 42 reserves.

Law Enforcement employs one full-time Administrative/Research Analyst. Projects undertaken in the period of this report include development of a pilot Auxiliary Policing project, Community Based Policing, automation of the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) and Police Administration data, establishment of a provincial focal point for law enforcement data collection, and the development of an in-house automated system for the licensing of private investigators and security guards.

Chief Medical Examiner

The Chief Medical Examiner's Office is a quasi-judicial operation which functions under the authority of The Fatality Inquiries Act. It provides for the investigation of all unexplained, unexpected, suspicious, and violent deaths within Manitoba. The investigation which includes an examination of the scene, an external examination, and an autopsy, when required, assists in determining the cause and manner of death. The complexity of the investigations vary in each situation. The Office also has a mandate to investigate all children's deaths and attempts to identify situations of risk.

Inquests are called when required, by the Chief Medical Examiner with the assistance of an ad hoc committee which reviews all violent deaths in the province. Under The Fatality Inquiries Act, certain deaths require mandatory inquests. The purpose of an inquest into a death is to make recommendations which will contribute to the safety and benefit of others by preventing similar deaths from occurring. An inquest can also be ordered to determine breaches or safety violations; to absolve a person, a company or an institution; to make a public record; to clear the air; or to satisfy public demand.

In addition, the Office has an important role in Forensic Pathology for educational, statistical and research purposes. It also provides a broad range of health services such as grief counselling, supportive nursing care, family needs assessment, and working to increase public awareness of the organ donor program.

The Chief Medical Examiner is assisted by a staff of five, including two full-time Medical Examiner's Investigators who are registered nurses. They are frequently the first and only health care workers to provide therapeutic crisis intervention to families who have experienced an unexpected or violent death. Since the Investigators joined the staff in 1984, approximately 500 families yearly have received grief counselling services.

Physicians in the province may be appointed as Medical Examiners by the Chief Medical Examiner. They have the authority under The Fatality Inquiries Act, to authorize autopsies without the consent of the next-of-kin and to recommend inquests as necessary. There are currently 73 Medical Examiners in Manitoba, 11 of whom are located in Winnipeg. The Office investigates approximately 2,500 deaths each year, and authorizes 1,400 autopsies.

The Office maintains a computerized central record of all deaths investigated under The Act and this facilitates the release of information to the public. A 24-hour answering service and a toll-free line are available to

handle inquiries. Certain records are available to the public for a fee, and to relatives of the deceased and other government agencies upon written request.

An awareness of the role of the Chief Medical Examiner's Office has generated an increased demand for medical-legal information and counselling services. Since there is an evident need for these services, continued increase of public demand is anticipated.

Victim/Witness Assistance

The Victim/Witness Assistance program provides a support service to people who have become the victims of crime and those who are subpoenaed to serve as witnesses. Most people involved in the program are experiencing their first encounter with the justice system, and often feel lost and confused in an unfamiliar court process. Staff consists of a Coordinator, a Witness Worker, and many volunteers. An advisory board provides support and direction.

Victim Services are provided by the Winnipeg Police Department, with police officers supplying information regarding the progress of the case investigation, and the recovery and return of any stolen property. Police will also refer victims to the appropriate community agency for counselling services, legal advice, and health care as required.

Witness Services are provided through a reception centre in the Provincial Court building at 408 York Avenue, in Winnipeg. The reception centre is staffed by one full-time Witness Worker, and by volunteers who have been familiarized with the criminal justice system. Staff at the centre advise witnesses of court procedures and appearance times, notify them of cancellations, provide interpreters when necessary, and answer any other questions.

A brochure outlining the program's features is sent out with every subpoena issued in Manitoba. The brochure provides basic information in both French and English, and gives a toll-free number to call for answers to questions. The Reception Centre receives over 1,000 calls per month. Most are general inquires, but over 200 per month require extensive follow-up.

Videotaping Interviews with Child Abuse Victims

The videotaping pilot project was introduced in March 1986 to help reduce the stress placed on child sexual abuse victims in the criminal justice and child welfare systems. It is the first pilot of its kind in Canada, and is being cost shared with the Federal Department of Justice.

Police in Winnipeg and the Dauphin area videotape their investigatory interviews with child abuse victims and allow the tapes to be used by other professionals involved in the case, such as social workers, medical staff, therapists, crown attorneys and defence counsel. One of the primary objectives of the project is to reduce the number of times children have to tell their stories subsequent to the police interview. Videotaping also assists professionals involved in the investigation, assessment, criminal handling and treatment of the case if they can view the tape to obtain information about the child that would not be contained on the normal written police statement. By June 1988 over 150 videotapes had been produced and used by professionals involved in the multi-disciplinary response to child sexual abuse.

With the passage and proclamation of Bill C-15 January 1,1988 (federal legislation respecting child sexual abuse), it is possible to file videotapes of sexually abused children as evidence if the children adopt in their testimony the contents of the tapes. Evaluators contracted by the Federal Department of Justice will complete an evaluation of the project in the fall of 1988. The project will run until December 31, 1988.

Victim Impact Statements

The Winnipeg Victim Impact Statement Project, jointly funded by the Manitoba Department of the Attorney General and the Federal Department of Justice commenced operation in January, 1986. The 25 month pilot phase terminated March 31, 1988.

The Winnipeg Victim Impact Statement Project was established to develop a program for introducing victim impact statements to the court. At the time of implementation, there was no established procedure to provide the court with information about the effects of the crime upon the victim. Previously this was not provided to the court on a regular basis, meaning information that could be relevant to sentencing was not available for the judge's consideration.

The Victim Impact Worker becomes involved following the accused person's first court appearance. The Worker will then contact the victim to explain the program and set up an interview. During this personal interview, information is solicited from the victim using a standardized form. The victim will be advised that the information provided will be given to the judge, crown counsel, defence counsel, and that participation is voluntary.

Following a finding of guilt and prior to sentencing, the Victim Impact Worker will provide the court participants with a document describing the effects of the crime on the victim.

It is hoped this project will help alter victims perceptions about their role in the court process. Previous studies have suggested that victims saw their involvement in the court as minimal and unwanted. One potential benefit of this program is that victims will see their input as both desirable and useful to the court.

Another objective of the project is to determine the feasibility of developing a program that would give all crime victims the opportunity to provide information to the court on the crime's impact.

The preparation of Victim Impact Statements is limited to crimes against the person. Specific offences included are sexual assault, aggravated assault, assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm and non-commercial robbery. Under these categories, only those involving an adult offender and victims over 14 years of age are used.

Wife abuse cases are not included in this project.

In order to evaluate the effectiveness of meeting the first two objectives and the possibility of expanding the project, target and control groups were created. The use of victim impact statements is limited to City of Winnipeg Police Districts 1, 3, and 6 (chosen to represent a geographic and socioeconomic cross section), with the three remaining districts forming the control group. The evaluation report was completed in March 1988, with the final report expected June,1988.

Throughout the course of the pilot phase, 1043 victims were referred to the project resulting in 364 Victim Impact Statements being prepared.

Representations have been made to Ottawa concerning Victim Impact Statement legislation and enabling legislation is on the horizon.

Child Abuse Witness Program

The Child Abuse Witness Program provides child abuse victims with the support and assistance of a social worker to prepare them for their involvement in criminal court proceedings. The program was developed to fill the void between the police investigation and the victim's involvement in court proceedings.

The goal of the program is to reduce the trauma experienced by child abuse victims who will testify in court. Victims are usually seen two or three times and if necessary, short term counselling is offered. Referrals to the program are received from the Winnipeg City Police Child Abuse Unit, Crown Attorneys, RCMP, Child and Family Service Agencies, and the Child Protection Centre. There were 181 referrals to the program in 1985-86.

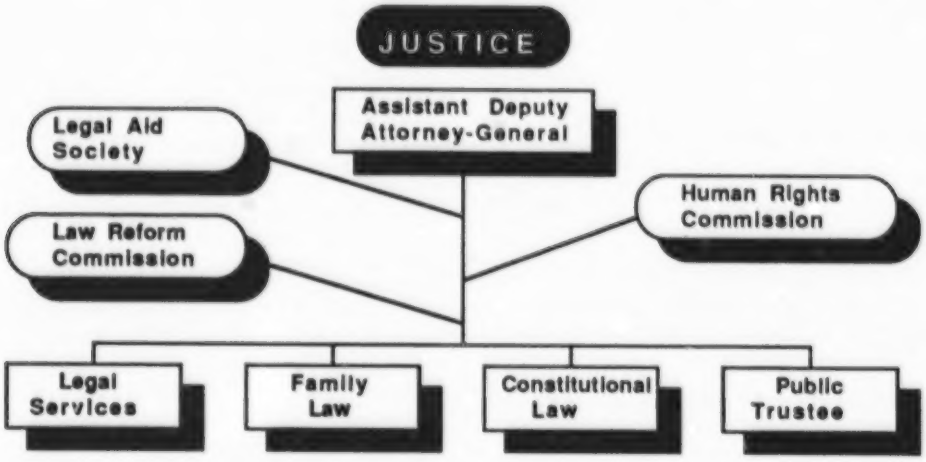
The most important function of the program is preparing child abuse victims for court. Court preparation includes providing relevant information about the court process, a tour of an empty courtroom, and dispelling myths surrounding their victimization. Many children experience guilt, fear and embarassment when talking about their victimization, therefore the social worker attempts to detect and alleviate their sources of stress. The social worker also acts as a liason between the victim and the police, crowns or court to keep the victim informed of the status of their case.

The Child Abuse Witness Program is jointly funded by the Manitoba Department of the Attorney General and Community Services. The program, with one staff person, operates out of the Woodsworth Building with access to courtrooms, files and crown attorneys. A pamphlet containing basic information about the program is available.

Justice

The Justice Division is responsible for legal services and policy in non-criminal matters. It provides a full range of legal services to the Government of Manitoba and its departments and agencies, which includes the provision of legal advice and the carrying out of litigation on behalf of the Government. The Division is responsible for family and constitutional law issues, and the operations of the Office of the Public Trustee. The Division also includes the Legal Aid Society, the Law Reform Commission and the Human Rights Commission.

The Assistant Deputy Attorney General in charge of the Division is responsible for supervising the management of Legal Services, Constitutional Law, Family Law and the Office of the Public Trustee, as well as for liason and coordination with the Law Reform Commission, Human Rights Commision and the Legal Aid Society. The Assistant Deputy Attorney General is involved in policy development and planning, and in departmental legislative development.



Legal Services

The Legal Services Branch functions as the law firm to the government. It provides legal advice to all governmental departments, boards, and commissions, except those which retain their own counsel. Matters concerning Family Law and Constitutional Law are handled by separate branches, with the cooperation of Legal Services in areas which overlap.

In January of 1988 the Regulations Unit, and its responsibility for the preparation regulations, was transferred from the Legal Services Branch to the Legislative Division. The Legal Services Branch is now staffed by 20 lawyers and 10 support personnel.

Special work undertaken by the Branch in 1986/87 and still continuing includes the research and development involved in the preparation of a comprehensive Labour Standards Code. Branch resources continue to support the Court of Queen's Bench rules revision project, to be completed in 1988. A new **Court of Queen's Bench Act** has also been prepared in consultation with a committee of judges and departmental staff. The past year has also seen a burgeoning demand for legal services relating to **The Freedom of Information Act.**

Family Law

This branch develops, implements, and promotes family law policy, programs, and legislation, in addition to evaluating programs and procedures affecting family law. It works with the Family Division of the Court of Queen's Bench, and with other Government Departments, particularly Community Services in its Family Conciliation program. Areas of responsibility include: all legislation relating to family law, such as marital property, child welfare, and family maintenance; litigation in the areas of maintenance enforcement and child protection; and assistance in the laying of charges of child abduction.

The branch is also involved with family law on the Federal/ Provincial level. For example, it participated in the formulation of the new Divorce Act 1985, and the new Family Orders and Agreements Enforcement Assistance Act. In addition, Family Law participates in the on-going Federal/Provincial Committee on Enforcement. The Director of the branch is chairperson of a Federal/Provincial Committee to develop a network for locating and returning children who have been abducted by a non-custodial parent. Contacts have been made in the United States to begin setting up a Canadian/American network.

The branch is active in increasing the public's understanding of family law issues. A booklet entitled "Family Law in Manitoba, 1985" was prepared by Family Law and is available in both English and French. In addition, the branch provides speakers for radio information shows, television, the Bar Admission Course, and the Faculty of Law, as well as for private organizations.

In addition to the Director, there are three lawyers and three support staff in the Branch. Two of the Department's nine articling students are assigned to the branch on a rotating basis. The students' main responsibility is representing recipients of maintenance on the enforcement docket before the Master or Provincial Court.

Constitutional Law

The Constitutional Law unit was established in 1985, partly in response to the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in the Manitoba Language Reference. Staff consists of a Director, a Research Director, and three lawyers. The mandate of the Branch is three fold:

1) The development of expertise in constitutional/Charter-related issues and policies;
2) The conduct of litigation in constitutionally-related areas;
3) The monitoring of legislation for areas of potential constitutional conflict.

By virtue of the **Constitutional Questions Act,** the branch has the primary responsibility for responding to notices filed by litigants wishing to challenge legislation, in consultation and cooperation with counsel for the appropriate governmental agency.

In addition to litigation, the branch does policy analyses and opinions upon request. Constitutional reform, aboriginal rights and language matters all fall within the aegis of the branch.

The Public Trustee

The Office of the Public Trustee functions under the provisions of The Public Trustee Act, with its own in-house lawyers, accountants, and inspectors. It produces an Annual Report detailing its yearly activities. The Office is divided into the Mental Health, Deceased Estates and Trust, Legal, Accounting, and Administrative areas. Each division has a director, who reports to the Public Trustee.

The Public Trustee acts to preserve and protect the estates and interests of those persons who are incapable of managing their own property. Persons who have no one to represent them in the management of their affairs, persons who have died leaving no traceable heirs, minors who have had the Public Trustee appointed as their legal guardian, and mentally disordered persons can have their affairs administered by the office of the Public Trustee.

The office has approximately 7,400 files on record, of which 5,600 are active. As of March 31st, 1988, approximately $92.2 million was being held in trust by the office. The demand for services of the Public Trustee is increasing rapidly.

Legislation and Legal Translation

This Division is responsible for the preparation in English and French of all Manitoba statutes and regulations. It consists of two branches, Legislative Counsel and Legal Translation, headed by the Legislative Counsel who is an Assistant Deputy Attorney General. The operating budget is $1.9 million for a staff of 27.

Legislation

This Branch is responsible for providing legal advice to all departments of government on the drafting of bills and regulations. It ensures the Acts of the Legislature are up-to-date through the periodic review of the Continuing Consolidation of the Statutes of Manitoba. In addition, the Legislative Counsel is the Law Officer of the Legislative Assembly.

The Branch is responsible for preparing for re-enactment in English and French, all statutes in the Continuing Consolidation of the Statutes of Manitoba and all regulations and rules of administrative tribunals by December, 1988 and all other statutes whose validity is to be preserved by December, 1990. In that regard, the first 344 re-enacted statutes came into force on Febraury 1, 1988 and 60% of the regulations have been re-enacted.

Legal Translation

The Legal Translation Branch is responsible for providing a French-language equivalent of all acts and regulations and the rules of courts and administrative tribunals. Since June 13, 1985, all bills have been prepared in both French and English. The Branch also prepares the French version of the Orders of the Day and Votes and Proceedings for the Legislative Assembly.

Property Rights

Under the direction of the Registrar-General, this division provides for the registration of interests in Real Property (Land Titles) and other property (Personal Property Registry). It also provides the means for searching registration for both kinds of property throughout the province.

Land Titles

The Registrar-General's office is located in Winnipeg. He is the senior official and senior lawyer of the Manitoba Land Titles System. He deals with all amending legislation and regulations to The Real Property Act and related Acts, makes and enforces all rules of practice, and exercises general supervision over all district land titles offices. The district land titles offices are located in Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Morden, Neepawa, and Dauphin.

Each district office is headed by a lawyer called a district registrar. The Winnipeg Land Titles Office employs three deputy registrars who are also lawyers. All offices employ paralegal personnel as assistant district registrars. The Winnipeg office has a senior accountant with two assistants. All other offices have one accountant on staff.

The Surveys section, which performs plan registrations and surveys for subdivisions, condominiums and rights of way, is located in Winnipeg. This section is headed by the Examiner of Surveys who also has a deputy examiner of surveys. Both of these officers are Manitoba land surveyors.

The Land Titles Office registers transfers of title when any piece of real property changes hands. Information on encumbrances on real property, such as mortgages, liens, caveats, or other restrictions, are also registered here.

Operating with a budget of $5 million, Land Titles brought in a total of $16.6 million in revenue in 1987-88. Approximately 82% of the revenues came from the Winnipeg operation. Seventy-eight per cent of all registrations are made in Winnipeg.

Automation of the General Registry in Winnipeg was completed in 1985 and the titles system was computerized, with certificates of title and related documents available to the public in March of 1988.

When computerization is complete, all offices in the province will be fully automated, with available access to a central listing of every registration in the province. Registration of titles will continue to be done in each rural office.

Personal Property Registry

A Registrar and 19 clerks staff this branch, providing a central registry for the recording of interests in property other than real property. Virtually any item can be registered as long as there is a financial obligation attached, with cars being the most common item. The recording of property makes it possible for a person planning to buy an item to check first with the Registry to ensure there are no outstanding liens or other restrictions against it before making the purchase.

The Registry handles approximately 325,000 registration transactions a year on its fully automated system. A fee of $10.00 is charged for each registration, which is valid for three years. All records are current within two business days; i.e. all registrations received on any business day will be entered into the computer by the end of the next day.

In addition to the registrations, 125,000 lien checks and inquiries are performed each year. The cost of a verbal search is $2.00, and for a printed copy of the search results the cost is $7.00.

A special payment set-up is available for heavy users, such as banks, credit unions, and law firms. Three telephone operators staff the phone all day to answer inquiries. The fees for the inquiries are taken from a special payment-in-advance fund set up by the institution with the Registry.

The branch took in over $2.2 million in revenue in 1986-87. This amounted to a surplus of over $1 million after expenditures. The Registry is currently looking at submissions and recommendations for amending The Personal Property Security Act. One of the proposed amendments is to offer a variable term of registration, as opposed to the currently automatic three-year duration.

Boards and Commissions

Various boards and commission receive funding and support from the Attorney General, while at the same time operating independently. With the exception of the Board of Review, each produces its own annual report, which may be consulted for further details.

Board of Review

The Board was established under Section 547 of the Criminal Code of Canada to review the cases of persons found unfit to stand trial, or found not guilty by reason of insanity, who are being detained under Lieutenant-Governor's warrants. The Board consists of three persons, under the direction of a chairperson, and meets on a regular basis to review reports from doctors, psychiatrists, social workers, and families of those under review. The Board meets personally with each person being detained at least once a year. If a person is declared fit to stand trial after a period of treatment, the Board will recommend their return to the court system. Counsel to the Board is located with the Criminal Prosecutions Branch of the Department.

As of March 31st, 1988, thirty-two persons were being detained, 26 male and 6 female, for offences including murder, attempted murder, and assault causing bodily harm. Twenty-three were found not guilty by reason of insanity, and nine were found unfit to stand trial. Seventeen persons were being detained at the Selkirk Mental Health Centre, two at the Brandon Mental Health Centre, two at the Manitoba Youth Centre, one at the Manitoba Developmental Centre in Portage, one at the Portage Correctional Institution for Women, two at the Headingley Correctional Institution, one at the Stony Mountain Institution, and six persons were residing outside of institutions under supervision.

Criminal Injuries Compensation Board

Any person who is an innocent victim of crime and sustains an injury, or who is injured or killed while attempting to arrest any person, preserve the peace, or assist a police officer, may file a claim with the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board. The Board will also provide benefits to a surviving spouse, parent, child or other dependent of someone injured in the above circumstances. Compensation can include funeral expenses, maintenance of dependents, or wage benefits for the injured person.

Staff currently comprises a Registrar, an Assistant to the Registrar, and a secretary for support services. The Worker's Compensation Board of Commissioners, establishes policies and criteria for the operations of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board. Support services are provided by the Finance/Accounting, Medical Services and Vocational Rehabilitation Services Departments of the Worker's Compensation Board.

Over 300 claims for compensation are received each year and more than a million dollars is paid out annually in benefits. An appeal process was established in 1984, but only a small number of initial decisions were appealed in 1986-87. The volume of inquiries is increasing as more people are made aware of the program through victim services, local police, and other sources.

Human Rights Commission

The Commission administers the Human Rights Code which prohibits discrimination in employment, housing, public services and contracts. It receives, investigates and attempts to resolve complaints of unlawful discrimination, failing which it may refer complaints to adjudication. The Commission develops and conducts educational programs designed to eliminate discriminatory practices. It also issues advisory opinions with respect to practices which would contravene the Code if not for exceptions for special programs, bona fide requirements and others. It works to promote understanding of the civil and legal rights of Manitobans and to further the principle of equal opportunity in the exercise of those rights.

A Board of 13 Commissioners, appointed for three-year terms, meets on a monthly basis to discuss policy, activities and the disposition of cases. A staff of 23 located in Winnipeg, The Pas and Brandon, receive an average of approximately 5,000 intake contacts per year. Of these an average of just 300 are investigated as formal complaints. Less than 5% of the cases per year are referred to the public hearing by a Board of Adjudication. The majority of cases are dismissed or resolved through voluntary conciliation.

Law Enforcement Review Agency

Set up under the authority of The Law Enforcement Review Act, the Agency came into force in 1985. Functioning with a full-time Commissioner, a Registrar and a Board of 12 appointees, it receives and investigates public complaints against municipal-appointed police officers (non-RCMP). It adjudicates and attempts to resolve complaints determined to be valid, rejecting complaints which are found to be invalid or outside of the Agency's jurisdiction.

During 1987/88, the Agency received 175 citizens' representations. There were 44 open files carried forward from 1986/87. Cases rejected because they were time-expired or not within the jurisdiction of the Agency totalled 74. Of the 101 cases accepted for investigation, 21 were withdrawn by complainants, 55 were found to be frivilous or vexatious, 37 were disposed of by informal resolutions and there was one incident of a respondent officer committing a disciplinary default. Only 5 have been referred to The Law Enforcement Review Board for hearing. This leaves a total of 26 open files to be carried into the 1988/89 term.

Law Reform Commission

The Manitoba Law Reform Commission was established by the Law Reform Commission Act in 1970 and began functioning in 1971. At present, the Commission is composed of five commissioners, including a chairperson, who provide direction to the permanent staff consisting of a Director of Legal Research, three Legal Research Officers and one Administrative Officer.

Its mandate is to inquire into and consider any matter relating to law in Manitoba with a view to making recommendations for the improvement, modernization and uniformity of law. The Commission ensures that the administration of justice is improved through the removal of outdated and inconsistent laws and the development of new approaches and new concepts responsive to the changing needs of society. It institutes and directs research, including studies relating to the laws and legal systems and institutions of other jurisdictions and subsequently submits these recommendations in the form of Reports to the Attorney-General.

In December 1987, the Government announced that, as a result of budget constraints, it had decided to wind-up the activities of the Law Reform Commission and terminate its existence as of the end of March 1989. Prior to that decision, the Commission had submitted one informal report to the Attorney General on The Wages Recovery Act. As well, the Commission was nearing completion on the following projects: Minors' Contracts, The Bulk Sales Act, and Concurrent Realization on Real and Personal Property, and was engaged in research on Legal Representation of Children, Artificial Reproduction/Surrogate Motherhood, Living Wills, Unconscionable Transactions, Sterilization of Minors and Mentally Incompetent Adults, The Nuisance Act, and Distress on Commercial Tenancies.

Since its establishment, the Commission has submitted 69 formal reports and 32 informal reports and, of these, over 75% have been implemented by the Legislature and now form part of the law of Manitoba. This represents one of the highest percentages of implementation of law reform agencies' recommendations in the Commonwealth.

Legal Aid Services Society

Legal Aid provides legal services to individuals, groups, and organizations who could not otherwise afford the services of a lawyer. It provides representation in all serious criminal and most civil matters. It also has an outreach program which includes working with senior citizens, youth, low income groups, and other organizations.

The staff of 90, including 30 full-time lawyers, operates from 10 offices throughout Manitoba. There are five offices in Winnipeg, including an office at the University of Manitoba, an advice office in Selkirk, and community law centres in Brandon, Dauphin, The Pas and Thompson. A Board of Directors sets policy and hears appeals of those who have been turned down in their requests for legal assistance. Legal Aid also maintains a panel of approximately 800 private lawyers who take on legal aid cases.

During the year ending March 31, 1988, approximately 70,000 Manitobans used Legal Aid services. 24,400 obtained formal representation (16,100 in criminal and youth matters, and 8,300 in civil matters); 17,200 obtained information and advice; and 28,000 were assisted by duty counsel. Private lawyers handled 72 per cent of the formal representation, with staff handling the remainder. Well over half of the people who received formal representation were recipients of social assistance, or had incomes which would have made them eligible for social assistance.

The Board of Directors considered 168 refusal appeals, which resulted in 40 people being granted certificates. 94 taxation appeals were considered, with 63 being granted some increase over the original taxation.

Manitoba Police Commission

The Manitoba Police Commission, instituted under the provisions of the Provincial Police Act, is an independent researching, standardizing, and coordinating body that works to promote the prevention of crime, the effectiveness and efficiency of police services, and police/community relations in the province.

Composed of not less than five persons appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council for unspecified terms, the Commission has a mandate to consult with and advise local police commissions, committees and chiefs of police on all policy matters relating to police and policing, to determine whether a police force is adequate for the area it serves, to meet in various parts of the Province, and to visit areas where municipal police forces are maintained.

Recommending selection, training and education standards for municipal police, coordinating attendance of Manitoba police officers at Canadian Police College courses and running a small resource information centre used for research and similar purposes are amongst other responsibilities of the Commission.

If ordered by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, the Commission will hold an inquiry into any matter relating to the causes, extent, investigation or control of crime or the enforcement of law.

The Commission has no initial complaint jurisdiction, but hears appeals from decisions of the Law Enforcement Review Commissioner if he dismisses a citizen's complaint under section 13(1) of the Law Enforcement Review Act, and from orders or determinations of local police commissions in disciplinary cases.

The Commission's Crime Prevention Coordinator travels throughout the Province, assisting police and communities with crime prevention activities, and giving presentations on crime prevention, traffic safety and alcohol and drug abuse to students and other groups.

As part of the (Manitoba) Crime Prevention Committee, the Commission stocks a variety of pamphlets and booklets on crime prevention programs, which are made available to the public, businesses, law enforcement agencies, and other interested groups.

Appendix I

Court of Queen's Bench Offices in Manitoba

Winnipeg
Beausejour
Brandon
Dauphin
Flin Flon
Killarney
Minnedosa
Morden
Portage la Prairie
Russell
St. Boniface
Selkirk
Swan River
The Pas
Thompson
Virden

Appendix II

Centres where Provincial Court sits in Manitoba

Winnipeg
- 408 York Avenue
- 373 Broadway
- Public Safety Building
- St. Boniface Public Safety Building
- 207 Donald
- Fort Osborne Complex

Amaranth
Arborg
Ashern
Beausejour
Berens River
Bloodvein
Boissevain
Brandon
Brochet
Carman
Churchill
Cranberry Portage
Cross Lake
Dauphin
Easterville
Emerson
Fisher Branch
Flin Flon
Garden Hill
Gillam
Gladstone
Gods Lake Narrows
Grand Rapids
Gypsumville
Killarney
Lac du Bonnet
Leaf Rapids
Little Grand Rapids
Lundar
Lynn Lake
Melita
Minnedosa
Moose Lake
Morden
Morris
Neepawa
Nelson House
Norway House
Oxford House
Pauingassi
Pine Falls
Poplar River
Portage la Prairie
Pukatawagan
Roblin
Roseau
Rossburn
Russell
St. Boniface
Selkirk
Shamattawa
Snow Lake
Souris
South Indian Lake
Split lake
Stonewall
Swan River
Teulon
The Pas
Thompson
Treherne
Virden
Wabowden

Appendix III

Acts Administered by the Attorney-General

The Attorney-General's Act
The Child and Family Services Act
The International Commercial Arbitration Act
The Canada-United Kingdom Judgments Enforcement Act
The Condominium Act
The Constitutional Questions Act
The Corrections on Certain Certificates of Title Act
The Corrections Act (Part II)
The Court of Appeal Act
The Provincial Court Act
The Court of Queen's Bench Act
The Criminal Injuries Compensation Act
The Crown Attorney's Act
The Child Custody Enforcement Act
The Escheats Act
The Executive Government Organization Act
(Section 12 (2) only, as Keeper of the Great Seal)
The Expropriation Act
The Fatality Inquiries Act
The Hudson's Bay Co. Land Register Act
The Human Rights Act
The Inter Provincial Subpoena Act
The Intoxicated Persons Detention Act
The Judgment Interest and Discount Act
The Jury Act
The Justice for Victims of Crime Act
The Law Enforcement Review Act
The Law Fees Act
The Law Reform Commission Act
The Legal Aid Services Society of Manitoba Act
The Manitoba Volunteer Reserve Act
The Mental Health Act (Part IV)
The Personal Property Securities Act
The Privacy Act
The Private Investigators' and Security Guards' Act
The Proceedings Against the Crown Act
The Provincial Police Act
The Public Trustee Act
The Real Property Act
The Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments Act
The Reciprocal Enforcement of Maintenance Orders Act
The Registry Act
The Regulations Act
The Sheriffs Act
The Special Survey Act
The Summary Convictions Act
The Surveys Act (Part I)
The Transboundary Pollution Reciprocal Access Act
The Uniformity of Legislation Act, Commissioners On
The Unsatisfied Judgment Fund Act (where reference is made to Attorney-General)
The Vacant Property Act

Appendix IV

The following is a listing of some of the most commonly contacted branches, boards and agencies reporting to the Attorney-General. If the office you want is not listed here, please contact:

Citizens Inquiry Service
Government of Manitoba
945-3744

Minister's Office
110 Legislative Building
450 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 0V8
945-3728

Deputy Minister's Office
104 Legislative Building
450 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 0V8
945-3739

Administration & Finance
9th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2878

Board of Review
4th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-4438

Chief Medical Examiner
770 Bannatyne Avenue
Winnipeg
R3E 0W3
945-2048

Communications
5th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2888

Constitutional Law
4th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-0679

Court of Appeal
408 York Avenue
Winnipeg
R3C 0V8
945-2647

Court of Queen's Bench
408 York Avenue
Winnipeg
R3C 0V8
Civil 945-3014
Criminal 945-5382
Family Division
(Divorce) 945-5383
Administration 945-3027

Court Communicators
2nd-254 Edmonton Street
Winnipeg
R3C 2Y4
943-0621

Court Reporters
4th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2097

Courts Division
2nd-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2084

Criminal Injuries Compensation Board
101-696 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg
R3G 0M6
774-3565

Criminal Justice Division
5th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-0220

Child Abuse Witness Program
6th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-0662

Family Law
4th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-0268

Human Rights Commission
301-259 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg
R3B 2A9
945-3007

Land Titles
LL-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
Registration 945-2264
Surveys 945-2285

Law Enforcement Review Agency
12th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-8667

Legal Aid Services Society
402-294 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg
R3C 0B9
947-6501

Legislative Counsel
3rd-444 St. Mary's Avenue
Winnipeg
R3C 3T1
945-4203

Maintenance Enforcement Program
2nd-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-7133

Personal Property Registry
15th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-3123

Crown Attorneys
6th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2852

Firearms Control
5th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2831

Justice Division
5th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2881

Law Enforcement
5th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2825

Law Reform Commission
5th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2896

Legal Services
6th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2832

Liquor Control Commission
1555 Buffalo Place
Winnipeg
R3T 1L9
284-2501

Manitoba Police Commission
5th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2825

Personnel
9th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-3204

Property Rights Division
4th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2243

The Public Trustee
7th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2700

Victim/Witness Assistance Program
400-408 York Avenue
Winnipeg
R3C 0V8
945-3594

Victim Impact Statement Project
5th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-0899

Provincial Court
408 York Avenue
Winnipeg
R3C 0V8
945-3454

Sheriff's Services
2nd-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2107

Victims Assistance Committee
5th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-0899

Videotaping Project-Child Sexual Abuse
5th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-1720

Financial Report

Expenditures 1987/88

Appropriation	Actual	1987/88 Printed Estimate ($000)	Variance From Budget ($000)	Variance From Budget %	Explanation No.
04-1 Administration & Finance					
(a) Minister's Salary	9.9	20.6	-10.7	-51.9%	
(b) Executive Support					
Salaries	274.7	266.9	7.8	2.9%	
Other	86.7	40.9	45.8	112.0%	
(c) Research & Planning					
Salaries	278.0	213.3	64.7	30.3%	
Other	178.4	183.0	-4.6	-2.5%	
(d) Admin & Finance					
Salaries	563.5	570.3	-6.8	-1.2%	
Other	107.9	106.4	1.5	1.4%	
(e) Personnel					
Salaries	229.9	218.5	11.4	5.2%	
Other	24.5	24.0	0.5	2.1%	
(f) Computer Services					
Salaries	507.5	510.7	-3.2	-0.6%	
Other	488.4	577.3	-88.9	-15.4%	
(g) Communications					
Salaries	44.9	41.1	3.8	9.2%	
Other	33.5	34.0	-0.5	-1.5%	
Total 04-1	2,827.8	2,807.0	20.8	0.7%	
04-2 Criminal Justice					
(a) Administration & Special Programs					
Salaries	189.1	171.4	17.7	10.3%	
Other	50.0	194.0	-144.0	-74.2%	1
(b) Criminal Prosecutions					
Salaries	3,655.8	3,380.8	275.0	8.1%	
Other	950.7	845.4	105.3	12.5%	
(c) Fatality Inquiries					
Salaries	154.1	144.6	9.5	6.6%	
Other	686.0	647.8	38.2	5.9%	
(d) Board of Review					
Salaries	9.9	19.9	-10.0	-50.3%	
Other	12.3	10.1	2.2	21.8%	
Total 04-2	5,707.9	5,414.0	293.9	5.4%	

1. Identified separately in 1987-88 with mandate to maintain and enhance integrity of crimainal Justice System, in part by enhancing innovative projects such as Videotaping of Sexual Abuse Victims, Victim/Witness Assistance, and Victim Impact Statements.

Expenditures 1987/88

Appropriation	Actual	1987/88 Printed Estimate ($000)	Variance From Budget ($000)	Variance From Budget %	Explanation No.
04-3 Legal Services					
(a) Administration & Special Programs					
Salaries	93.9	90.6	3.3	3.6%	
Other	13.5	80.0	-66.5	-83.1%	2
(b) Civil Legal Services					
Salaries	1,869.9	1,758.6	111.3	6.3%	
Other	138.4	132.5	5.9	4.5%	
(c) Legislative Counsel & Legal Translation					
Salaries	1,017.7	1,045.6	-27.9	-2.7%	
Other	737.5	862.3	-124.8	-14.5%	
(d) Law Reform Commission					
Salaries	190.5	213.9	-23.4	-10.9%	
Other	63.4	152.1	-88.7	-58.3%	
(e) Family Law					
Salaries	308.0	288.7	19.3	6.7%	
Other	42.5	49.8	-7.3	-14.7%	
(f) Constitutional Law					
Salaries	374.2	364.0	10.2	2.8%	
Other	74.1	93.0	-18.9	-20.3%	
Total 04-3	4,923.6	5,131.1	-207.5	-4.0%	
04-4 Law Enforcement					
(a) Prov. Policing	32,318.7	31,349.9	968.8	3.1%	
(b) Law Enf. Administration					
Salaries	257.8	240.9	16.9	7.0%	
Other	195.0	190.9	4.1	2.1%	3
(c) Manitoba Police Comm.					
Salaries	58.6	57.1	1.5	2.6%	
Other	48.3	53.9	-5.6	-10.4%	
(d) Law Enf. Rev. Act					
Salaries	105.0	100.0	5.0	5.0%	
Other	19.0	26.3	-7.3	-27.8%	
Total 04-4	33,002.4	32,019.0	983.4	3.1%	

2. *Identifed separately in 1987-88 to provide leadership, direction and guidance to Legal Services, Constitutional Law, Family Law, and Public Trustee; and to enhance effective liaison with Legal Aid Society of Manitoba Human Rights Commission.*

3. *Includes administration of Private Investigators and Security Guards Act and Federal Firearms Control Legislation.*

Expenditures 1987/88

Appropriation	Actual	1987/88 Printed Estimate ($000)	Variance From Budget ($000)	Variance From Budget %	Explanation No.
04-5 Court Services					
(a) Administration					
Salaries	418.6	404.5	14.1	3.5%	
Other	71.6	65.8	5.8	8.8%	
(b) Federal Court (Wpg.)					
Salaries	2,729.1	2,628.4	100.7	3.8%	
Other	356.2	275.3	80.9	29.4%	
(c) Provincial Court (Wpg.)					
Salaries	5,189.5	5,156.6	32.9	0.6%	
Other	540.6	638.6	-98.0	-15.3%	
(d) Court Reporters					
Salaries	1,843.8	1,897.9	-54.1	-2.9%	
Other	246.8	240.6	6.2	2.6%	
(e) Sheriffs					
Salaries	2,281.3	2,334.7	-53.4	-2.3%	
Other	853.7	722.6	131.1	18.1%	
(f) Court Communicators					
Salaries	381.7	415.9	-34.2	-8.2%	
Other	81.9	64.0	17.9	28.0%	
(g) Maintenance Enforcement					
Salaries	354.3	328.4	25.9	7.9%	
Other	99.7	120.7	-21.0	-17.4%	
(h) Legal Library Services					
Salaries	268.7	243.0	25.7	10.6%	
Other	408.0	290.7	117.3	40.4%	
(j) Rural Courts					
Salaries	1,528.6	1,507.9	20.7	1.4%	
Other	455.8	426.4	29.4	6.9%	4
Total 04-5	18,109.9	17,762.0	347.9	2.0%	
04-6 Protection of Individual and Property Rights					
(a) Human Rights Comm.					
Salaries	755.5	772.8	-17.3	-2.2%	
Other	184.9	151.5	33.4	22.0%	
(b) Legal Aid					
Salaries	2,939.9	2,988.0	-48.1	-1.6%	
Other	5,733.8	5,718.3	15.5	0.3%	
(c) Public Trustee					
Salaries	1,743.9	1,722.2	21.7	1.3%	
Other	183.0	190.1	-7.1	-3.7%	

4. Identified separately in 1987-88 to provide effective and timely administration of judicial process outside Winnipeg.

Expenditures 1987/88

Appropriation	Actual	1987/88 Printed Estimate ($000)	Variance From Budget ($000)	Variance From Budget %	Explanation No.
(d) Land Titles					
Salaries	4,496.4	4,331.5	164.9	3.8%	
Other	631.4	721.9	-90.5	-12.5%	
(e) Personal Property Reg					
Salaries	443.5	456.4	-12.9	-2.8%	
Other	359.7	413.5	-53.8	-13.0%	
(f) Criminal Injuries	1,643.5	1,500.0	143.5	9.6%	5
Total 04-6	19,115.5	18,966.2	149.3	0.8%	
04 Judgment Settlements					
Total 04-7	13.0	0	13.0		
Total 04-8	0.8	0	0.8	-	
Total 04-9	0.6	0	0.6	-	
Total 04-10	0.7	0	0.7	-	
Total 04	83,702.2	82,099.3	1,602.9	2.0%	

Revenues 1987/88

Source	Actual	1987/88 Printed Estimates ($000)	Variance From Budget ($000)	Variance From Budget %
Other Revenues				
Law Fees	3,185.2	2,759.0	426.2	15.4
Fines & Costs	6,502.4	6,350.0	152.4	2.4
Land Titles Fees	6,477.1	5,300.0	1,177.1	22.2
Municipality Shared Costs	1,075.9	1,050.0	25.9	2.5
Personal Property Sec Reg	2,264.2	2,200.0	64.2	2.9
Public Trustee	2,770.5	2,516.1	254.4	10.1
Unsatisfied Judgement Fund	41.3	50.0	(8.7)	(17.4)
Sundry	500.0	450.0	50.0	11.1
Sub-Total	22,816.6	20,675.1	2,141.5	10.4
Liquor Control Commission	151,451.4	154,000.0	(2,548.6)	(1.7)
Total	174,268.0	174,675.1	(407.1)	(0.2)
Government of Canada				
Court Communicators	234.2	228.0	6.2	2.7
Criminal Injuries	379.4	404.2	(24.8)	(6.1)
Gun Control	243.7	220.0	23.7	10.8
Legal Aid-Adults	2,121.7	4,117.0	(223.7)	(5.4)
Legal Aid-C.A.P.	1,200.4	0.0	-	-
Legal Aid-Y.O.C.	571.2	0.0	-	-
Victim Impact Worker	30.2	0.0	30.2	-
Video Child Witness	16.5	0.0	16.5	-
Special Projects	21.0	30.0	(9.0)	(30.0)
YOA System Study	0.8	65.0	(64.2)	(98.8)
French Language	500.0	300.0	200.0	66.7
Total	5,319.1	5,364.2	(45.1)	(0.8)
Land Transfer Tax	10,107.5	21,400.0	(11,292.5)	(52.8)
Grand Total	189,694.6	201,439.3	(11,744.7)	(5.8)

Revenues

(2) Revenue Source	(3) March 31/88	Actuals To: (4) March 31/87	(5) 1987/88 Over/ (Under) 1986/87	(6) % Over/ (Under)
Law Fees	3,185.2	3,282.3	(97.1)	(3.0)
Fines & Costs	6,502.4	6,292.0	210.4	3.3
Land Title Fees	6,477.1	14,871.9	(8,394.8)	(56.4)
Municipalities Shared Cost Receipts	1,075.9	1,027.7	48.2	4.7
Personal Property Security Registry	2,264.2	2,282.0	(17.8)	(0.8)
Public Trustee	2,770.5	2,566.9	203.6	7.9
Unsatisfied Judgement Fund Recoveries	41.3	43.3	(2.0)	(4.6)
Sundry	500.0	517.1	17.1	(3.3)
Sub-Total	22,816.6	30,883.2	(8,066.6)	(26.1)
Liquor Control Commission	151,451.4	141,862.2	9,589.2	6.8
Total	174,268.0	172,745.4	1,522.6	0.9
Court Communicators	234.2	190.5	43.7	22.9
Criminal Injuries	379.4	107.1	272.3	254.2
Gun Control	243.7	206.9	36.8	17.8
Legal Aid-Adults	2,121.7	2,483.6	(361.9)	(14.6)
Legal Aid-Canada Assistance Plan	1,200.4	1,095.4	105.0	9.6
Legal Aid-Young Offenders Act	571.2	333.1	238.1	71.5
Special Projects	21.0	0.0	21.0	-
Victim Impact Worker	30.2	25.7	4.5	17.5
Video Child Witness	16.5	13.3	3.2	24.1
No Fault Compensation Study	0.0	3.3	(3.3)	(100.0)
YOA System Study	0.8	68.2	(67.4)	(98.8)
French Language	500.0	500.0	0.0	0.0
Total	5,319.1	5,027.1	292.0	5.8
Land Transfer Tax	10,107.5	0.0	10,107.5	-
Grand Total	189,694.6	177,772.5	11,922.1	6.7

Comparison of 1987/88 and 1986/87 Actual Figures

Expenditures		Actual to March 1988	Actual to March 1987	1987/88 Over/ (Under) 1986/87	% Over/ (Under)
1a	Minister's Salary	9.9	20.6	(10.7)	(51.9)
1b-1	Executive Support - Sal	274.7	309.2	(34.5)	(11.2)
1b-2	Executive Support - Other	86.7	76.1	10.6	13.9
1c-1	Research & Planning - Sal	278.0	184.2	93.8	50.9
1c-2	Research & Planning - Other	178.4	198.1	(19.7)	(9.9)
1d-1	Finance & Admin - Sal	563.5	531.2	32.3	6.1
1d-2	Finance & Admin - Other	107.9	103.5	4.4	4.3
1e-1	Personnel - Sal	229.9	226.2	3.7	1.6
1e-2	Personnel - Other	24.5	22.8	1.7	7.5
1f-1	Computer Services - Sal	507.5	364.7	142.8	39.2
1f-2	Computer Services - Other	488.4	800.0	(311.6)	(39.0)
1g-1	Communications - Sal	44.9	42.3	2.6	6.1
1g-2	Communications - Other	33.5	30.5	3.0	9.8
Total Admin. & Finance		2,827.8	2,909.4	(81.6)	(2.8)
2a-1	Admin. & Spec.Programs - Sal	189.1	167.7	21.4	12.8
2a-2	Admin. & Spec.Programs - Other	50.0	8.9	41.1	461.8
2b-1	Crown Prosecutors - Sal	3,655.8	3,253.5	402.3	12.4
2b-2	Crown Prosecutors - Other	950.7	909.3	41.4	4.6
2c-1	Fatality Inquiry - Sal	154.1	139.2	14.9	10.7
2c-2	Fatality Inquiry - Other	686.0	655.9	30.1	4.6
2d-1	Board of Review - Sal	9.9	8.0	1.9	23.8
2d-2	Board of Review - Other	12.3	15.4	(3.1)	(20.1)
Total Criminal Justice		5,707.9	5,157.9	550.0	10.7
3a-1	Admin. & Spec.Programs - Sal	93.9	85.3	8.6	10.1
3a-2	Admin. & Spec.Programs - Other	13.5	0.0	13.5	-
3b-1	Civil Legal Services - Sal	1,869.9	1,524.2	345.7	22.7
3b-2	Civil Legal Services - Other	138.4	129.4	9.0	7.0
3c-1	Legislative Counsel - Sal	1,017.7	900.2	117.5	13.1
3c-2	Legislative Counsel - Other	737.5	675.9	61.6	9.1
3d-1	Law Reform Commission - Sal	190.5	196.4	(5.9)	(3.0)
3d-2	Law Reform Commission - Other	63.4	136.1	(72.7)	(53.4)
3e-1	Family Law - Sal	308.0	273.9	34.1	12.4
3e-2	Family Law - Other	42.5	50.9	(8.4)	(16.5)
3f-1	Constitutional Law - Sal	374.2	313.0	61.2	19.6
3f-2	Constitutional Law - Other	74.1	76.5	(2.4)	(3.1)
Total Legal Services		4,923.6	4,361.8	561.8	12.9
4a	Provincial Policing	32,318.7	29,289.1	3,029.6	10.3
4b-1	Law Enforcement Admin - Sal	257.8	231.1	26.7	11.6
4b-2	Law Enforcement Admin - Other	195.0	211.5	(16.5)	(7.8)
4c-1	Gun Control - Sal	58.6	56.0	2.6	4.6
4c-2	Gun Control - Other	48.3	42.1	6.2	14.7
4d-1	Man Police Commission - Sal	105.0	95.9	9.1	9.5
4d-2	Man Police Commission - Other	19.0	27.2	(8.2)	(30.1)
4e-1	L.E.R.A. - Sal	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
4e-2	L.E.R.A. - Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Total Law Enforcement		33,002.4	29,952.9	3,049.5	10.2

For comparative purpose, 1986-87 figures have been restated to conform with the account classification used for 1987-88 figures, and include $33.6 for printing costs transferred from Executive Council.

Comparison of 1987/88 and 1986/87 Actual Figures

Expenditures		Actual to March 1988	Actual to March 1987	1987/88 Over/ (under) 1986/87	% Over/ (Under)
5a-1	Court Administration - Sal	418.6	382.3	36.3	9.5
5a-2	Court Administration - Other	71.6	73.9	(2.3)	(3.1)
5b-1	Federal Courts - Sal	2,729.1	2,363.8	365.3	15.5
5b-2	Federal Courts - Other	356.2	304.0	52.2	17.2
5c-1	Provincial Courts - Sal	5,189.5	4,801.3	388.2	8.1
5c-2	Provincial Courts - Other	540.6	508.6	32.0	6.3
5d-1	Court Reporters - Sal	1,843.8	1,891.4	(47.6)	(2.5)
5d-2	Court Reporters - Other	246.8	261.2	(14.4)	(5.5)
5e-1	Sheriffs - Sal	2,281.3	2,270.8	10.5	0.5
5e-2	Sheriffs - Other	853.7	699.4	154.3	22.1
5f-1	Court Communicators - Sal	381.7	316.7	65.0	20.5
5f-2	Court Communicators - Other	81.9	69.4	12.5	18.0
5g-1	Maintenance Enf - Sal	354.3	304.0	50.3	16.5
5g-2	Maintenance Enf - Other	99.7	72.7	27.0	37.1
5h-1	Library Services - Sal	268.7	178.2	90.5	50.8
5h-2	Library Services - Other	408.0	440.0	(32.0)	(7.3)
5j-1	Rural Courts - Sal	1,528.6	1,442.8	85.8	5.9
5j-2	Rural Courts - Other	455.8	373.2	82.6	22.1
Total Court Services		18,109.9	16,753.7	1,356.2	8.1
6a-1	Human Rights Comm - Sal	755.5	719.1	36.4	5.1
6a-2	Human Rights Comm - Other	184.9	216.6	(31.7)	(14.6)
6b-1	Legal Aid - Sal	2,939.9	2,796.4	143.5	5.1
6b-2	Legal Aid - Other	5,733.8	5,407.4	326.4	6.0
6c-1	Public Trustee - Sal	1,743.9	1,558.8	185.1	11.9
6c-2	Public Trustee - Other	183.0	214.5	(31.5)	(14.7)
6d-1	Land Titles - Sal	4,496.4	4,106.5	389.9	9.5
6d-2	Land Titles - Other	631.4	516.7	114.7	22.2
6e-1	Personal Property - Sal	443.5	423.3	20.2	4.8
6e-2	Personal Property - Other	359.7	318.3	41.4	13.0
6f-1	Criminal Injuries	1,643.5	1,387.8	255.7	18.4
Total Protection of individual and Property Rights		19,115.5	17,665.4	1,450.1	8.2
Judgment Suits					
Total 07	Judgment Suit	13.0	8.5	4.5	52.9
Total 08	Judgment Suit	0.8	0.0	0.8	-
Total 09	Judgment Suit	0.6	0.0	0.6	-
Total 10	Judgment Suit	0.7	0.0	0.7	-
Total	**Attorney General**	83,702.2	76,809.6	6,892.6	9.0